

Grand Surprise.

Accomac Court House, Va.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1898.

Entered at the Postoffice at Accomac, C. H., Va., as second-class matter.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee left Richmond, Tuesday, to join the seventh corps, now camped at Lakeland, near Tampa, Florida, and from thence, it is understood, will go as a part of the first army to invade Cuba. On his way south he received an ovation such as could be accorded to no other soldier and goes to the front with the confidence and good wishes of his countrymen of all sections. It goes without saying of course, that he will so deport himself, as not only to preserve untarnished the illustrious name he bears but to add fresh laurels to the honors he now already has, if an opportunity is given him to meet the enemy in battle.

The proclamation of the President calling for 75,000 more volunteers does not seem to indicate a speedy termination of the war as has been so often predicted. It may mean that the President is in possession of information which the public has not, indicating a prolonged struggle, or that he has concluded that it is better to have enough troops when Cuba and Porto Rico are invaded to make short work of them. The call is not due, it is stated, to any late or serious emergency. It looks as if our Government had a bigger job on its hands, than was at first contemplated, and is using that discretion which is the better part of valor, in preparing to meet it. Virginia's quota under this new call will be 1,673 men.

The housekeepers of the South are being urged by many of its leading journals to use less wheat flour and more corn meal, because of the high price of the former, and are loud in their praises of the less costly food at this time. Their advice may have to be taken by many, if the price of flour continues to advance, and it will doubtless be gratifying to those who in accommodating themselves to circumstances, have to supply their larder with more corn meal than flour, that they will profit by their necessities, in having less aristocratic but more nutritious food. Even those who have not appreciated corn bread heretofore will be reconciled to it as an article of food and be convinced of its excellence after reading the following from the Atlanta Journal:

No sweeter bread than that made of corn meal, none better for the physical comfort and strength of man than has ever been devised. Judgment and skill are required to make the best corn bread and egg bread, but those qualities are possessed by almost every housewife and cook in the South. If the wheat manipulators continue to play football with the material for biscuit, let us snap our fingers at them and devote ourselves as a people to the bread of which corn meal is the main ingredient. It can be made into a hundred tempting, palatable and wholesome forms. It is cheap, and there is no better food obtainable.

A sincere desire now seems to prevail among the people of the North and South to bury forever sectional differences, and in the general hand-shaking now being indulged by them over the "bloody chasm," the return of the old Confederate flags is regarded by many as a step in the right direction and a resolution has been introduced into Congress looking to that end. Southern representatives, it is stated, favor the resolution, but hesitate to act, it seems, without instructions from Confederate Camps. There ought to be no question as to the course to be pursued by them. Their duty in the matter is too clearly pointed out by the following from the Richmond Dispatch for them to make any mistake in profiting by its advice:

It seems to us that it would be well to leave our Yankee friends to take what action they will on this subject. If they agree among themselves, and in a generous spirit, that the flags should be returned to the South, no doubt the State authorities and the camps of Confederate Veterans will arrange to receive them and deposit them with becoming honors in appropriate places. But the initiative ought to be taken by those who were the blue.

The success of this movement, which we understand to be in the interest of a more complete reconciliation between the North and South, depends very largely—wholly, indeed—upon the gracefulness with which it is made. If it represents the general wish of the northern people, and is carried out without any patrolling speeches or airs of forgiveness, it may result beneficially; but if a different course is adopted, nothing but harm may be expected from it.

The success of the thing will depend upon the heartiness and unanimity with which the movement is supported in the North, especially by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and other ex-Union soldiers.

The flags in question have naught but a sentimental value—and many of them have not even that, as they were captured in towns where they were never used except for decorative purposes—and unless they are sent back to their former owners with an unbroken chorus of pleasant words they would better be allowed to rot in the War Department and in the State Capitols, where they are now stored.

Hon. Rufus A. Ayers has resigned as a member of the Board of Fisheries, and Governor Tyler Wednesday appointed Pembroke Pettit, of Fluvanna, as his successor.

SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND TROOPS.

Are Called out by a Proclamation of the President.

By the President of the United States: A Proclamation—Whereas, an act of Congress, approved on the 25th day of April, 1898, entitled "An act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain," and

Whereas, by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898, the President is authorized in order to raise a volunteer army to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the Army of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the legislature and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, hereby do call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000, in addition to the volunteers called for by my proclamation of the 30th day of April, in the present year, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve two years unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be made known through the War Department.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and twenty-second.

(Signed.) WILLIAM McKINLEY, President.

WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

CERVERA'S FLEET ENTRAPPED: SO THAT IT CANNOT ESCAPE.

Army and Navy to Strike.

Washington, D. C., May 25.—President McKinley, accepting with joy, like the rest of Washington, the assurance that Admiral Cervera's fleet is effectively neutralized by being corked up in Santiago harbor, directed to day that the forward movement in the war against Spain be hastened.

At the same time arrangements will be made to seize and occupy San Juan, Porto Rico, and the rest of the Spanish islands, which the President desires to hold for indemnity, without interrupting the preparations for General Elkins' expedition to occupy the Philippines.

SAMPSON'S DOUBLE ATTACK.

Admiral Sampson is to complete his work at San Juan by destroying the fortifications as far as this can be done by the ships. He is to do the same work at Havana, and this is to compensate him for losing a great sea fight through the extraordinary tactics of the Spanish Admiral.

The President's plans for the capture of Admiral Cervera's fleet had all been matured before the Spanish fleet came over from Cape Verde. He has simply been waiting rather for the organization of the troops and the removal of Cervera's fleet as a factor in the West Indian problem.

GENERAL ADVANCE ORDERED.

The fleet has, however, had a part in delaying the forward movement because it was a menace to the transportation of troops. Since it has been ported, it has been ordered to advance all along the line.

It is Admiral Cervera to whom the Administration is chiefly indebted for the gratification of the West Indies for four hours, which has quite cooled the concern which his elusive movements gave it for as many days. It assumes that he would not have staid at Santiago harbor if he could have gotten out.

At all events, either through a deficiency of coal or trouble with machinery, he remained where our ships could easily make him prisoner. He will be kept a prisoner.

Dewey Calls a German Bluff.

New York, May 24.—A special dispatch from Manila says that the German Consul there tried to tempt Admiral Dewey to use his fleet to capture the German ship, but that Admiral Dewey refused to do so. The Consul then declared, according to the dispatch, that he would force the landing under the protection of the two German cruisers in the harbor, but Admiral Dewey threatened to fire upon the cruisers, and the attempt to land the supplies was abandoned.

Assigned to Lee's Staff.

Major Russell B. Harrison, inspector-general of the volunteer army, son of the President's prison, who has expressed a great desire for active military service at the front, was today assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, now rendezvoused at Tampa, Fla. This corps will undoubtedly form part of the first military expedition against the Spaniards in Cuba—Washington Star, 25th.

Loaded for Manila.

San Francisco, Cal., May 24.—One hundred and twenty-eight officers and 3,438 men are now on board transports at this place, with Gen. Anderson in command. A few naval stores are all he is waiting for in order to sail for the Philippines. A regiment of regulars, a regiment of Oregon volunteers and a California heavy battery are included in this first detachment of Gen. Merritt's expedition.

Monument to R. E. Lee.

Washington, May 24.—Representative Brewer, of Atlanta, introduced a resolution today authorizing the entombment of the remains of the late General Robert E. Lee and his wife, Mary Custis Lee, at the Arlington National cemetery (the old Lee homestead) and the erection of a monument to them whenever those having authority to do so ask for it.

"I would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for its weight in gold," writes D. J. Jones, of Holland, Va. "My wife was troubled with a cough for nearly two years. I tried various patent remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The second bottle effected a complete cure." The 25 and 50 cent bottles are for sale by Wm. H. Parker, Onancock; S. W. Ames & Co., Pungoteague; Coleburn & Stockley, Keller.

CUBA AS A TERRITORY.

A Strong Possibility That the United States Will Assume Control of the Island.

Washington, May 22.—The resources of the different islands now under Spanish sovereignty, which seem ready to fall into the hands of the United States are attractive to the commercial enterprises of the country, while the sublimation of those resources for new careers and new fortunes in the undeveloped riches of these prospective possessions is adding volume to the clamor for their acquisition.

A few months ago the possible acquisition of the Philippine Islands was not thought of except by a few who anticipated the movements of Admiral Dewey. To-day the possibility of a Spanish acquisition of the Philippine Islands is being relinquished after the close of the war. The same feeling is likely to be dominant with regard to Cuba. It is already asserted that as the relief of the reconquered islands of the real causes of the war, is probably now impossible, the basis of the conflict has assumed a new phase and one in which the claims of the Cubans play little part.

Instead of an independent Government men see behind the proposed military government of the island, to be established after the Spaniards are driven forth, the question of government, with Congress and the President exercising supervisory authority. It is not thought probable now that the question of annexation is ever likely to be submitted to the Cuban people. The Government of the United States, it is declared, will hold on to Cuba, and while a plan of home rule is certain to be formulated, the control of the island will remain with this country.

Senator Elkins, before the passage of the Cuban resolutions which preceded the declaration of war, said to a representative of the Sun that if war were unavoidable he, for one, would insist that the United States be compensated for its outlay by all the Spanish possessions, either in the Pacific or the West Indies. The Senator was regarded as in advance of his party. Now his views are accepted not with surprise, but as a matter of course. This instance is cited as showing how rapid have been the changes of sentiment since the war began.

Democrats who declared before the war that the republicans had no intention of providing an independent Government for Cuba, are now doing so to acquiesce, except for political purposes, in the general tendency to make Cuba a part of the United States. This feeling in favor of acquisition is almost certain to be intensified as the war continues. Millions are being expended, and when this vast outlay of money is added to the sacrifice of lives, the question of whether the United States or the Cubans have had most at stake in the war becomes one that is apt to provoke little, if any, controversy.

The expected Hawaiian annexation resolution in the House this week, it is regarded, will show to some extent the strength of the sentiment in favor of foreign acquisition in the House, and it is as a result of the newly awakened spirit of territorial aggrandizement is even stronger in the Senate—Baltimore Sun.

Senator Daniel's Speech.

In the United States Senate Friday of last week Mr. Daniel addressed the Senate upon the general provisions of the revenue bill. He said Congress had no intention of abrogating its functions. It would come together as usual next December and would then be prepared to furnish an additional supply of men and means to the Government, if at that time they should be needed. He could conceive of no conditions in which the President could not be armed with every man and every dollar necessary for the conduct of the war. Every man in Congress, whatever his political affiliations, stood squarely behind the President, and individually and collectively would give him earnest and sincere support.

He maintained, however, that absolutely no necessity existed for placing the country into a great bonded debt on account of the war. He was unwilling, he said, to mortgage posterity, to burden future generations with a debt, the example of which would be a constant temptation to extravagance.

He would rather, he said, the Democratic party should meet with any reverses in the present war. If the proposed issue of bonds were for the purpose of effect upon Spain, and the desired effect were assured, then he was willing that any amount should be issued. "But," said he, "if Spain was not convinced at Manila, and this country was in earnest to this war, then Sampson and Schley and Miles and their lieutenants have strong arguments to submit to her that will prove to be even more sure vehicles of conviction than any issue of bonds could be."

Mr. Daniel maintained that the authors of the House bill had protected the wealth and taxed the poverty of the country. They had shown that they had a poor opinion of their own generation by shifting the debt of the war upon the next. This would, not in his opinion, indicate the approval of the people.

Mr. Daniel addressed himself to the excise tax of one-fourth of 1 percent upon the gross receipts of railroad, shipping, telegraphic and telephone operation. Arguing for the amendment embodying the excise provisions, he said it was a tax upon those who were able to pay it, and it was in line with precedents established by the Government in emergency like the present. He declared it was moderate, compared its provisions to the act of 1864.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, suggested that the taxes might be construed as laid upon the gross receipts, and therefore, obnoxious as a direct tax upon personality to the recent decision of the Supreme Court upon the income tax.

Mr. Daniel insisted the tax was a tax upon the exercise of certain corporate and other privileges, and was merely measured by the gross receipts.

Mr. Daniel said he did not sympathize with those who were continually denouncing corporations. The laws of the land clearly showed that the people were in favor of corporations, but the people of the country had a right to expect something in return for the privilege granted to them. The corporations ought to be willing to share the share of the burdens imposed by the war. Many of them would be afforded great advantages by the war, and many would receive great sums of money from the Government itself on contracts for war supplies.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the committee amendment levying the tax on corporations would be agreed to, as he was assured that the corporations would not object and the people certainly would heartily approve it.

Mustered into Service.

Washington, May 23.—At a late hour today, Adjutant General Corbin announced that advices received by him from the State camps to right indicated that 107,791 volunteers had been mustered into the service of the United States.

General News.

The examination of applicants to teach in the public schools of Virginia will be held throughout the State July 21, 22 and 23, 1898.

Governor Tyler yesterday wrote to President McKinley extending to him an urgent invitation to visit Richmond Memorial Day, May 30th.

The thirty first days of the war which the United States is waging against Spain had cost the country about \$80,000,000, or nearly \$3,000,000 a day.

The editor of a Maryland newspaper, who recently saw Mr. Cleveland on a fishing frolic, says that the ex-President does not look well and is nothing like so fleshy as he once was.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth J. T. Lawless is trying to organize a company of volunteers. If he succeeds he will resign his present position. Mr. J. G. Hankins, chief clerk, will be named as his successor until the Secretary's return from the war.

It is suspected in Washington that the squadron under Admiral Cervera is not in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, as is generally understood, but may be at Cienfuegos. The latter port is a much more desirable refuge for the Spanish fleet, as it is within easy reach of Havana, both by rail and telegraph.

The first application for a pension on account of the Spanish war emanates from Oshkosh, Wis. The applicant is Mrs. William H. Hook, widow of a private who died of stomach trouble at Camp Harvey. Mrs. Hook is entitled to a pension of \$12 a month under the act of July 14, 1892, which awards that amount to children, widows whose husbands died in the service of the United States after having been duly enrolled. The record, as furnished by Adj.-Gen. Boardman, shows that Hook mustered into Company E, Second Regiment, on Friday, was taken sick on Saturday and died on Sunday, May 15th.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE At Private Contract

I offer for sale by private contract, that valuable tract of land, situated near Belle Haven, Accomac County, and very near Exmore Station, known as "Mooreland," containing 650 acres, more or less, and bounded as follows: on the south, west, by the lands of W. E. Kellam and the heirs of Cusick M. Willis, deceased; on the south east, by a branch of Machapungo Creek; on the north, west, by the lands of Asa Sample; and on the north east, by the lands of John Pitt's heirs and the road leading to Bell's Neck.

The above tract of land will be sold as a whole or in parcels of not less than one third each, to suit the purchaser. The said tract is well timbered with both oak and pine, of great value, and with resources for manuring purposes almost unlimited.

Terms easy and accommodative.

L. FLOYD NOCK, Attorney for the owners, Accomac C. H., Va., May 24th, 1898.

"Last Gun Is Best" JAMES Millinery and :o: :o: Notion House JUST OPENED.

Our Summer Hats are pretty as pictures, indeed they're intended for picturesque effect. You'll never tire of their beauty. They are the embodiment of artistic good taste. You'll be twice pleased with your Summer Hat and save money, if you study our styles before purchasing. We have returned from New York and Philadelphia with all the latest styles. We cordially invite all to come at once.

MRS. ALFRED G. JAMES, Trower, Va.

Notice To Creditors.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ACCOMAC C. H., VA., May 18th, 1898.

To the creditors of John E. Parker, deceased, and all others concerned:—You are hereby notified that, at the request of the personal representatives of the said decedent, I have appointed the 30th day of May next, at my said office, for receiving proof of all debts and demands against the said decedent or his estate; at which time and place you are required to attend and prove your claims. Given under my hand the day and year first above written.

JOHN S. PARSONS, Commissioner of Accounts of Accomac County Court.

LAUREL MARBLE WORKS

Laurel, Del., DAVIS & BRO., Proprietors.

For Prices on Headstones, Footstones, Monuments, Iron Railings and all cemetery work in general, and save money.

LAUREL, DEL.

A dollar saved is a dollar made if so, write to the

as heretofore also a specialty with us, with fit guaranteed and at reasonable prices. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

MRS. BROUGHTON & CO., ONANCOCK, VA.

This Office for neat and well executed Job Work of every description.—Such as—

BILL HEADS, ENVELOPES, WEDDING INVITATIONS, CARDS, POSTERS, &c.

Call for Samples and Prices.

WAR WITH SPAIN HAS INSTILLED

true patriotism in every true American, and war prices have gotten on many articles in the provision line, but it has demoralized prices in every description of wearing apparel, and we seeing the condition of affairs made a trip to the North and just loaded down with the largest line of—



CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

ever offered in this town and many articles at less than manufacturers' costs. Our Clothing tables consisting of Men's, Boy's and Children's suits of the latest designs and far below actual value.

Shoe Department is full to overflowing with Men's, Ladies' and Children's Tan and Black, Patent Leather and French Kid in high cut and oxfords.

Straw Hats, extra light weight, black and fancy bands; Derbys and Soft Hats, Crash Hats and Caps.

Dress Goods in all the thin Effects in India Linens, Mechilings, Madras, Organzies, Mulls, Ducks and French Zepphirs, also Serges, Brilliantines and fancy woolsens, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, R. and G. Corsets in regular and summer weights in special short and extra long waists, all sizes, 18 to 32.

MATTINGS, LARGE ASSORTMENT. WALL PAPER, 3 to 20 CTS. A ROLL. Wire screen doors and windows in natural wood and dark frames.

Deering Horse Rakes and Ideal Mowers with ball-bearings and serrated sections are the best on the market.

Stock always on hand.

Call and inspect our large and varied stock and save many of your hard earned dollars.

S. W. AMES & CO., PUNGOTEAGUE, VA.

YOUR ATTENTION.

We invite the attention of our many friends and customers of Accomac and Northampton Counties to our most beautiful Exhibition of—

—MEN'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S SPRING and SUMMER—

—CLOTHING—

Never have we shown so many New Ideas. The fabric and patterns are of rich design, nicely trimmed and equal to the best tailored in

Ready-to-wear Garments.

We especially call attention to our very large stock and great variety of styles from which to select.

We feel safe in saying that we can fit any size and suit the most fastidious in style and price, and stand ready to refund the money if goods and prices are not satisfactory.

If you have not been one of our customers give us a call this season and we will do our best to please you.

All orders receive prompt and careful attention.

Yours truly,

I. H. MERRILL, Peninsula Clothing Emporium.

J. W. BUNTING,

—Manufacturer of and Dealer in—

ACCOMAC FISH PHOSPHATE

—And Acidulated and Crude—

DRY FISH SCRAP, Chincoteague, Va.

SOLD FOR CASH CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Dry Ground Fish Scrap \$25 per Ton at Works.

W. S. Richardson's

Steam Ice Cream Works, —MARION STATION, MD.—

Send your orders to me I will make prices as low as any others and guarantee the quality to be better.

Can ship on any Express that goes down your Rail Road or any Steamboat that goes to your wharves.

Spring Millinery: Frank Jones, : Merchant Tailor,

ONANCOCK, VA.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Will visit Accomac C. H., the first day of every court.

Patronage of the people of Accomac and Northampton solicited.

EDWARD L. SELTZER, —Manufacturer of—

Superior Ice Cream —and Breeder of—

Fine Holstein Cattle.

Fairs served in first-class style. MARION—Shipping Station. SHELLTOWN—P. O. Reference—J. A. Hall & Co., Charles Peterman, Crisfield Ice Co.

Call for Samples and Prices.

W. S. Richardson's

Hay, Coal, Flour, Terra Cotta Piping, General Merchandise, &c.

IN Fertilizers, we have, Baughs 7 per cent, Baughs High Grade and Rogers Best for onions, round potatoes and peas. We also have for sale Orion Sets, seed, Peas, Potato Red Frames and Framing already grooved and dressed 6x8 glass. Eggs and Straw-bowl, 250 to the doz. IN Terra Cotta Piping we have the following sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and 24, bought direct from the kilns, and sold cheaper than wholesale at prices 18, 20 and 24 inch for well tubes will cost about the same as cypress tubing superior to it in quality and will last a century.

IN General Merchandise our stock is always full, well selected and in great variety, and we carry in addition to above also Plows, Cultivators, 14 tooth Harrows and other Farming Implements, hay, Flour, Coal, &c., also J. M. Masury's Best Liquid Paints. We buy for spot cash and sell at the lowest margin of profit.

John W. Rogers & Bros., ONLY VA.

New Store At Tasley Station

—Now open and stocked with a full line of—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

—We can also fill all orders for—

Coal, Shingles, Lumber, Bricks, Hay, Glass, SALT, FERTILIZERS —and all kinds of—

Farming Implements.

At the lowest possible prices. You are cordially invited to call.

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Marble and Granite Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, &c.

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—Successor to POLK & BENSON, —

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Will visit Accomac C. H., every court day with full line of Samples of Suitings in their Seasons.

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Having recently returned from the northern cities with new goods, we think we can offer you big bargains in all

WOOL DRESS GOODS

from 25 cents a yard and upward in plaids, mingled and plain goods. Also a beautiful line of

Summer Dress Goods

in Organzies 121 cents a yard that you will have to pay from 15 to 20 cents for elsewhere. Sarabande brilliants, Mouseline Superieure and Lisle Brilliant for 10 cents a yard, and beautiful deep colors of Touraine for 8 cents, Pacific Madras 7 cents and a beautiful assortment in bright colors in plain and biased plaids of Madrasiennes for only 6 cents, Scotch lawns in fast colors for 5 cents, Silk Gingham 20 cents a yard, and nice French Gingham for childrens dresses, and the latest styles in Percals in Oriental stripes and plaids and bright colors in golden draperies 10 and 12 cents and fringes to match them. We are agents for the best

Clothing House

in the United States, the old reliable Wamamaker & Brown, Oak Hall. When you can't get fitted nowhere else come to us we can fit you as many of our customers right here. I can testify.

Hats

We have in stock, the latest in Derbys, Alpines, Crash and Straw Hats, and the Tamoshanter for the little ones.

And we still keep our SHOE up to the standard for ladies', misses, men and children. We guarantee satisfaction or give you another pair. The latest styles in FANCY SHIRTS and NECK WEAR and many other things we will give you bargains in. Write for samples, we will mail them with pleasure.

Yours to Please—

O. S. SLOOME & BROS., ONANCOCK, VA.

Pungoteague Academy,

—PUNGOTEAGUE, VA.,—

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With largest enrollment of pupils, most thorough course of studies and largest faculty of any academy on the Eastern Shore.

A first-class preparatory school for the leading colleges of the country—and pupils with diploma of academy will be prepared to enter senior classes of same. Write for catalogue.

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ICE CREAM.

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I can deliver Ice Cream at your nearest railroad station within four hours of receiving your order. Write for prices. We guarantee every can to give Satisfaction.

It will pay you to write for prices before ordering elsewhere.

W. S. SCOTT, Chincoteague, Agent.

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Save three-fourths of your time in digging your potatoes. Write for testimonials or call to see the Digger at once.

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Hay, Coal, Flour, Terra Cotta Piping, General Merchandise, &c.

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